Accordingly, three infested pot-plants were placed in a pail, and water was added so that the surface of the soil was just covered. A number of adult flies floated to the surface and were unable to rise from the water. After immersion for 12 hours the plants and soil were examined, and no living larvae could be found. A number of larvae had left the pots and were dead at the bottom of the pail. Fresh plants were then planted in the soil of these pots, but no further attack resulted. In consequence immersion of the pots was at once carried out on a large scale, with entirely satisfactory results.

The larvae of *Plastosciara perniciosa* are as susceptible to moisture conditions as those of *Pnyxia scabiei*. Cucumber roots containing many thousands of larvae were placed in large pots with soil from the cucumber border in which the plants had been growing. Some pots were watered so that the soil was of the consistency of a pudding, while others were kept well on the dry side. After three days the soil was examined; the larvae in the wet pots had left the roots and about 98 per cent. of them had perished, while in the dry pots no dead larvae could be found. At the same time, in both cases where the attack had broken out favourable reports were received from the growers, and an improved condition resulted in the health of attacked plants after heavy watering had been carried out.

Fig. 1. Cucumber root showing larvae of Plastosciara perniciosa, Edw., and damage to the root-stem.

Fig. 2. The same root cleaned of earth, showing destruction of the tap-root.

NEW INJURIOUS PHYTOPHAGA FROM INDIA AND BRAZIL.

By G. E. Bryant,
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Family Eumolpidae.

Bromiodes squamosus, sp. n. (fig. 1).

Elongate, subcylindrical, black, clothed with yellowish-brown and whitish scales with antennae and legs fulvous, the legs with whitish scales.

Length, 2·5–3 mm.

Head rather deeply inserted in the thorax, barely visible from above, covered with scales and impressed between the eyes. *Antennae* fulvous, reaching a little beyond the base of the prothorax, the first two joints wider and stouter than the four following,

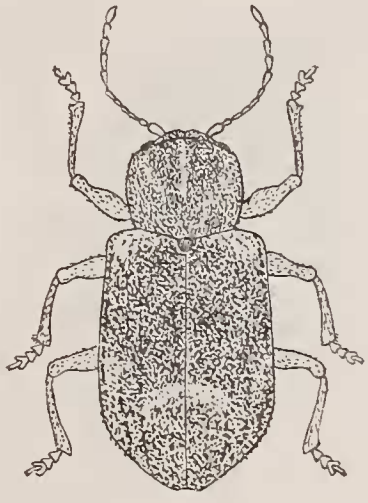

Fig. 1. *Bromiodes squamosus,* Bryant, sp. n.

and the five apical joints thickened and subtriangular, with the apical joint acuminate. *Prothorax* broader than long, subcylindrical, evenly punctured and covered with scales, with a central white line and white scales predominating at the sides, the base narrower than the elytra. *Scutellum* subquadrate, with brown scales. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as broad, narrowed to apex, covered with a groundwork of greyish scales, with scattered darker scales forming rather irregular striae; the surface, if scales are removed, shining black, strongly and regularly punctured; humeral angles strongly marked and somewhat oblique, with a whitish-grey patch near humeral angle, and a narrow white patch of scales behind middle on each elytron extending a short way from the suture, forming an ill-defined band. *Legs* fulvous, covered with scattered white scales. *Underside* black, strongly punctured, covered with whitish-grey scales, with the ventral segments about equal to each other, but the first rather longer than the second.

India: Simla, 12.iv.1921, eight specimens (*O. H. Walters*).

Specimens were forwarded by Mr. Walters, with the information that they were attacking young leaves of pear trees in an orchard.

Allied to *B. indicus,* Jac., but differs in the scales being rather coarser and the lighter scales predominating. The head is also flatter and not so convex as in *B. indicus,* the prothorax shorter and not so much rounded at sides, and the elytra more parallel-sided.